

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896

Four friends who favor us with manuscripts for sublication with to have rejected articles returned, key must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bure of the United Priess and New York Associat Priess is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information as decuments for public use instantly disseminated the press of the whole country.

It is with an army of infantry that the Spanish Generals have waged war upon Cuba during the past year, while the whole of the soldiers of the revolution have been mounted. Since the departure of MAR-TINEZ CAMPOS from Cubs, his successor has organized a force of light cavalry and a body of field artillery, and has enlarged the number of those irregular fighters known as the Yateras negro guerrillas. Up to this time neither the cavalry nor the artillery seem to have been of any use to Gen. MARIN in his operations, and only the black guerrillas have been of practical service to Spain in the field.

All along, the revolutionists have suffered from the lack of field artillery, which they were unable to capture from the enemy, as they captured their rifles. But since Spain has begun to use cannon against the insurgents, it will, we suppose, be pos sible for GOMEZ to sequestrate as many of them as he may need in his campaigns. Gomez will also require heavy artillery if there shall come a time in which it may seem desirable to lay siege to Havana or Matanzas. We would not be surprised if, before the end of this month, he were to get a supply of it from some quarter, possibly from the British West Indies, or from Mexico, or from some one of the Spanish strongholds in Cuba itself.

GOMEZ has a way of getting such things as he stands most in need of, at the time he has the most need for them.

Cuba's Prayer Is to Be Heard.

A vast majority of the people of the United States will applaud the course of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in substituting for their former resolution regarding the Cuban revolutionists a new one declaring that, in the opinion of Congress, war exists in Cuba, and that our Government should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending forces, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of this country.

This is obviously a marked improvement on the former resolution, which proposed that Spain herself should consider the expediency of granting belligerent rights to those whom she regards as rebels. That is something which no country in Spain's position has ever done, until it has been forced thereto by the positive action of outside powers. The very fact that we confined ourselves to such a perfunctory suggestion would have encouraged, and, so to speak, invited Spain to put the question by. postponing a categorical answer by spunout and faithless negotiations. Common sense tells us that, if we want the Madrid Government to acknowledge the belligerency of the revolutionists, we must begin by recognizing it ourselves.

There are two things which the United States can do on behalf of the Cuban combatants for liberty: we can assure to them the rights of belligerents; and we can proceed to give them, so far as we are concerned, the status of an independent nation. If we took the latter step forthwith, we should do no more for Cuba than France did for us in our own revolutionary war. From some points of view it may be judictions to begin with the former step; but the Madrid Government should heed the warning uttered by the authentic organs of American opinion, that, should it substitute for the civilized and humane methods of Martinez Campos a programme of extermination, and recur to the barbarities committed by BALMACEDA in the last war, our recognition of Cuban independence will

promptly follow. Of course the passage by both Houses of Congress of the concurrent resolution proposed by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will simply express a conviction and a wish, which, for their practical enforcement, will need to be proclaimed by the Executive. We do not share the doubt alleged to be felt in Washington regarding the President's inclination to obey the will of the Federal Legislature. It is incredible that Mr. CLEVELAND should be deaf to the dictates of justice and compassion, which bid us, the exemplars of self-government upon this continent, to rescue a people struggling to be free from the ruthless treatment that ought to be reserved for out-

laws and for pirates. Were it conceivable that the President is disposed to thwart the desire of Congress in a matter which appeals to all humane and generous hearts, there is a manifest limit to his obstructive power. The Legislature has more than one way of coercing the Executive, and there are special reasons why at this time it would be justifled in employing them all. Mr. CLEVELAND is now on the verge of the last year of his term of office. Even from a legal point of view, the warrant which he received from the people in November, 1892, has almost expired, and its moral force was extinguished when his policy was repudiated in November, 1894. The whole of the House of Representatives. and more than a third of the Senate, stand much nearer than he to the sole fountain of power under our American institutions, and they are, therefore, more authoritative spokesmen of the nation's will.

We refuse to believe however, that Mr. CLEVELAND has the slightest intention of declining to enforce, by a proclamation, a concurrent resolution of Congress granting to the Cubans belligerent rights. He ha never been accused of being a flinty-hearted man; and he must wish to assure to fellow men whose love of freedom is their only crime the minimum of protection represented in the status of belligerency. There are reasons suggested by an enlightened and honorable self-interest that might well lead him to hope that his second administration, rendered memorable by his Venezuelan message, may be also distinguished for measures which shall prove decisive factors in achieving Cuba's independence.

It is, in truth, a splendid benefaction which Mr. CLEVELAND has in his power to bestow upon the struggling Cubans His proclamation of a resolve to recognize them as belligerents will surely and swiftly be followed by similar acts on the part of the United States of Colombia, of Ecuador, of the Argentine Confederation, of Brazil, and, we doubt not, of Mexico as well. There is no avowable reason why the same course should not be taken by the French republic and by Great Britain. In the face of such impressive demonstrations the

shoot Cuban prisoners, but would have to give them the merciful treatment prescribed by the law of nations. Moreover, the Cubans would then be in a position to effect a loan and to acquire a navy.

It is already tolerably sure that a statue of President CLEVELAND will one day be erected in Caracas. It will be his own fault if another does not stand in the Plaza de Armas at Havana.

The New Loan.

The general jubilation over the success of the Administration in disposing of its \$100,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, has led ome people into talking remarkable nonsense upon the subject, not the least conspicuous of which is calling the loan a popular" loan, and claiming that the nunerous bids for it demonstrate the demand for it among the people at large.

The bids amount in number to less than 4,700, and an inspection of the list of them shows that only 358 were for \$1,000 and less, the others being made in larger sums almost exclusively by bankers, banks, and financial institutions. Of the bidders mak-ing these 358 small bids, 281 were outbid by Mr. J. P. MORGAN and other Wall street men, so that only 77 of them will get any of the bonds, and the total amount allotted to them will not be \$50,000. Considering that the adult population of the country is 25,000,000 and upward, the loan has, therefore, proved anything but "popular."

The truth is, that the competition for the onds has come almost entirely from among professional dealers in such securities, who want them to sell again at a profit. Their future success or want of success in thus disposing of them is all that will determine the degree of popularity that Government bonds enjoy with the investing public; and it is premature to exult over it just yet.

The primary purpose of the loan was to acquire gold to replenish the dwindling reserve in the Treasury. That it will accomplish that end is not by any means clear. If our credit balances abroad, created by sales of bonds to European buyers, or by our exports of cotton and grain, or by the purchase of our various securities by foreigners who have recovered confidence in us; if by these agencies we draw gold from Europe instead of exporting it, then our Treasury gold balance will grow and not diminish.

If, on the contrary, we continue to owe money abroad and are required to pay it, the replenishment of the Treasury gold balance through the new loan will have as little stability as it has shown heretofore. What the replenishment will actually be it is impossible to tell. The Secretary of the Treasury has provided no safeguards. By the terms of his offer he has left the gold the Treasury acquires absolutely at the mercy of every speculatively inclined individual who has the means to avail himself of it. If the price of exchange makes it profitable to ship gold, nothing can prevent the gold from going out of the Treasury. So much for the relations of the Treasury to the drawers of exchange; but what of the relations to the Treasury's gold of the successful bidders for the new loan?

Mr. CARLISLE requires of each bidder, on the acceptance of his bid, a payment of twenty per cent, in gold. In return therefor extent of twenty per cent. of the amount bid for. Mr. CARLISLE has imposed no obligation on the bidder to take the remaining eighty per cent. of his bid or any part of it. If the bidder finds that it would be unprofitable to take any more bonds at the price, he cannot be compelled to take them. Surely never before in the history of the Treasury was there

recorded a proceeding so unbusinesslike. Any speculator with two hundred and odd thousand dollars could bid 112, for instance, for \$1,000,000 of the loan, receive his \$200,000 in bonds, sell them at the Barima Point, at the mouth of the Orinoco, market price of say 116, and then draw the gold for his next installment from the Treasury, and continue the process so tent to have us take Honduras, allowing long as it might afford a profit, until them, in like fashion, to enlarge the bounds his whole subscription of \$1,000,000 should be exhausted. The only protection that the loan enjoys against such predatory operations lies in the business honor and ntegrity of the subscribers, and in the stability of the market for the bonds. That stability will probably be maintained in spite of the undisguised efforts of the silver conspirators in the Senate to destroy it. It will be seen, therefore, that the desire of

the Administration to increase its gold resources depends for its gratification in a measure upon the character of the successful bidders; and in that, so far as it has been ascertained, there is much that is reassuring. Had the loan gone to the Morgan syndicate, as originally proposed, the result would have been free from any doubt or danger. In the first place, none of the gold to pay for the bonds would have been drawn from the Treasury. It would have been provided from external and foreign sources. In the second place, the drawers of exchange would have taken their respective allotments of the bonds at the price named, and accepted the profit on the transaction in lieu of that derived from their customary shipments of gold. In the third place, the loan would have had the visible and tangible reënforcement of a second hundred millions in reserve and ready for any further emergency. These considerations indicate conclusively that the Morgan syndicate would have handled the loan with more advantage to the Government than has accrued from offering it for public competition. That is to say, the Government would have gained possession of the gold and been aided to retain it for at least a fixed and definite period. As the matter stands to-day, the only logical certainty is that the Government will get between six and seven millions more in greenbacks than the Morgan syndicate would have given it in gold.

All of this in no wise impairs the funinmental and unalterable truth that what the Government needs is not gold, but a sufficiency of revenue. Nevertheless, if it will in a blind, stupid, and uninstructed fashion plunge into the mazes of financial error, assert a solvency that it notoriously does not enjoy, and engulf us all in the turbulence of its own incapacity, far be it from us to withhold our praise for the support accorded to it, and for confidence of the country in itself.

How to Deal with England.

If there be truth in the report that England has formally recognized Brazil's ownership of the outlying island of Trinidad, all the republics of South America, and all the other countries in the world, will know the better how to deal with England when she invades their territory or assails their rights. It was more than a year ago that an English naval officer sailed toward Trinidad, landed upon it, took possession of it, and prepared to turn it over to the service Spanish Generals would no longer dare to of an English cable company. Brazil pro-

tested, and offered proof that Trinidad had belonged to Portugal when Brazil was under the Portuguese Government. As a matter of course, England had a "claim" upon the island, and that claim was more than a hundred years old, or, indeed, ran back to a time when an English navigator raised an English flag there, and told of the tarantulas that he had seen there. Brazil would not surrender her possession on that account, and produced documents that antedated any belonging to England. The Brazilian people got excited, and made a serious anti-English demonstration, in which they called upon their Government to defend Brazilian territory. England was highly incensed, and gave Brazil to understand that she could not be trifled with. Brazil stood firm, and last year we had a report, which proved to be erroneous, that the President of the republic had sent a war ship to Trinidad. The debate between the two countries waxed warmer yet, and a few weeks ago we learned that Argentina had offered to sustain the contention of Brazil. About that time we got the astonishing news that England was desirous of conducting negotiations in a friendly manner, and that the British Minister at Rio had received fresh instructions from the Foreign Office at London. We must suppose that the outcome of these negotiations is the thing we now hear of. It may be that the squall has come to an end, leaving Brazil in possession of her own.

If Brazil had tolerated the English seizure of Trinidad; if she had weakened when powerful England addressed her in the language of menace, she would by this time have seen the British flag planted upon her island out in the Atlantic. But Brazil was unyielding, and her own flag marks her pos-

session of Trinidad. It is an interesting and instructive bit of

Mr. Bryce's Good Wishes.

contemporary history.

In the current number of the North American Review Mr. JAMES BRYCE takes a view of the Venezuelan dispute, which seems to find favor among Englishmen not ill disposed toward America.

Resenting the suggestion that England is seeking "to turn the Caribbean Sea into a British lake," Mr. BRYCE puts his disclaimer in what he evidently thinks to be its most convincing form:

"So far-from endeavoring to increase our infinence as against the United States, on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico or Caribbean Sea, I believe that if the United States were presently to annex Guatemala, say, or Venezuela itself, Britain would look on with cern, so far as no treaty rights of her own were

Arguments like these do not appeal to Americans. Had ours been a land-grabbing policy, we might years ago have extended our sway far and wide over the Pacific, and especially over the islands which American navigators, missionaries, and traders had, in one sense, made their own. But we have suffered England and Germany, instead, to divide these spoils, only crying "Hands off!" in the two cases of Samoa and Hawaii. the latter of which has appealed to us for entrance into the Union, and presumably will be admitted in due season.

In the present controversy, no thought of obtaining one inch of Venezuelan territory or one dollar's worth of consideration for the bidder is entitled to receive bonds to the | any act ever entered the head of any Amerwe can, England to refrain from annexing territory that may be and probably is Ven-We cannot allow her to acquire any additional land in these American continents. And because we cannot allow that we also cannot permit her to be judge and jury in a dispute between herself and Venezuela as to where their boundary runs.

We do not doubt that many Englishmen would be entirely content to have us seize Venezuela, allowing them for their share as much as would take them to and inland to the gold fields of Caratal We do not doubt that they would be conof Belize. But we do not trade in that way over here, and we only insist that British Africa.

Stony Point.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate at Albany for the appropriation of \$30,000. to be applied toward the purchase of the Stony Point battlefield for use as a public park. The tract of land desired, comprising about thirty-six acres, is on the west shore of the Hudson, in Rockland county, about a dozen miles below Highland Falls. If the park is established, Congress will be asked to erect a handsome monument there, in honor of WAYNE's daring and brilliant

exploit in 1779. In these days of revived interest in the organized efforts to preserve and fitly mark its places of historic interest, Stony Point ould not be passed over. King's Ferry used to cross the Hudson thither from Verplanck's Point, and WASHINGTON, observing the capacities of the promontory for defence, began to fortify it. The greater part of it is washed by the Hudson, and its land approach was a marsh, traversed by a causeway which in those days was covered at high water.

The chief defences of the river against CLINTON'S expected effort to move north from New York against the Highlands were at the West Point bend; but as advanced posts or outworks Washington erected a fort at Verplanck's Point and began a larger one at Stony Point. Before the Stony Point works could be completed, CLINTON conducted an expedition which captured both forts. Then the British put a garrison at Stony Point under Lieut.-Col. Jounson with artillery to command the causeway and marsh, and two rows of abattis were laid down, while war vessels could sweep the shore at the foot of the hill.

Determining to redeem this disaster WASHINGTON selected for the purpose the picked body of men known as the Light Infantry Corps, commanded by Gen. WAYNE, who has passed into history as "Mad Anthony," and carefully explained the plan of the assault. It was to be a secret, midnight attack, made by the bayonet only, a small advanced guard moving noiselessly to seize the sentries, while a white badge was to be worn to distinguish friends from fees WAYNE then prescribed his order of march and battle, and one provision was in the following words:

"Should there be any Soldier so lost to every feeling of Honor, us to attempt to Retreat a Single foot or Sculk in the face of danger, the officer next to him is Immediately to put him to death! that he may ac longer disgrace the Name of a Soldler or the Corps of

Early in the evening of July 15, 1779, WAYNE arrived with his force in the neighborhood of the works, reconnoitred them personally, and about half an hour before mid.ight moved forward in two columns As soon as their presence was discovered the British opened with musketry and artil-

lery fire: but without an answering shot the assailants pressed on with the bayonet, and carried the works. The two columns arrived at about the same time in the fort. WAYNE had been struck in the head by a musket ball, but was soon up again and shouting "Forward!" The whole garrison was captured, over six hundred in all, including 68 killed or wounded. The American loss was 15 killed and 83 wounded. The artillery and stores captured were appraised at over \$180,000, and this sum was distributed by Congress among the victors, and they also received WASHINGTON'S warmest thanks. As WASHINGTON no longer had troops to spare for holding Stony Point, the works were razed. The British then reoccupied it, but sbandoned it again after

BURGOYNE's defeat. Such was the gallant exploit which it is proposed to commemorate. Should the State Legislature do its part, probably Congress would aid. The latter body has in past years had before it the subject of erect ing a monument on the spot.

No More Gunboats Needed.

With the Helena now in the water, the three gunboats under construction by the Newport News Company can be expected for active service during the present year, as each is about three-fourths finished. composite gunboats are also contracted for or building at various points.

We now have, therefore, of steel gun-

boats, the Yorktown, the Concord, and the Bennington, of 1,710 tons; the Wilmington and the Helena, of 1,392; the Nashville, of 1,871; the Castine and the Machias, of 1,177; the Petrel, of 892. The despatch boat Dolphin, 1,485 tons, the practice ship Bancroft, 832, and the dynamite-thrower Vesuvius, 929, are also really of the gunboat class. But without these, the vessels named and the six composite gunboats, 1,000 tons each, give us fifteen gunboats, which is enough for a navy of our total size, especially as some of our cruisers, like the three of the Detroit class, of 2,074 tons, are small enough for economical station duty. Besides there are half a dozen iron or wooden vessels of the old navy, of about gunboat dimensions, still in active use.

Congress, therefore, for the next few years, may properly concentrate its outlays upon armorelads and torpedo boats. The former can take the form both of seagoing and harbor defence vessels, while of tornedo craft we ought to have at least fifty, instead of the three built and the six more building. Only vessels of these two classes need by authorized at the present session.

Senator Till.MAN is very proud of his speech

Self-esteem is doubtless common to many forms of the animal creation. Very likely the Mephitis Mephitica is proud, very proud, of its distinction, and regards itself as a rose of June

The Hon, BENJAMIN HARRISON must be somewhat tickled to observe that according to all accounts the friends of all the Republican candidates for President are convinced that his letter of withdrawal has helped them. The Hon. JOSEPH HENRY MANLEY is ten degrees more genial, if possible. The Hop. MARK AN-TONY HANNA and the Hon. WILLIAM MC-KINLEY HAHN have clubbed and pooled take them to Texas, where there is said be room for them. The Hon. THOMAS COLican. We only want, and will compel, if LIER PLATT looks so happy that the five o'clock tea coterie at the Union League has a strong desire to throw cups and saucers at him when he goes up the Fifth avenue. The Hon. J. Sur.-LIVAN CLARKSON has hired all the hotels in Chicago for his exclusive use, and is already busy with plans for an Allisonarium to be thirty five times the size of the Auditorium. Even the Hon, RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER has hopes and is preparing to enlist a new regiment of biographers. How little it takes to make some folks happy!

> The hawks and owls are bad birds. They must Give the poor fewls a chance. Don't clean out the whole aviary. The Mugwump Bird has gone to the taxidermists and the museums. The voice of the Cuckoo is not heard saying "ditto"

any more. Don't destroy all the curiosities. The owl has a certain reputation for wisdom in spite of its noctambulancy. The hawk is valuable as a bogey to chickens. And, what is more despoiling of weaker countries shall con- and most of all, the stomachs of both are of tinue to be confined to Europe, Asia, and great interest to the thinkers in the Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy at Washington.

Some of the profound intellects in Congress who believe in the great Republican and Populist principle that the science of Government consists in making as many offices as possible, are making a crackling with old chestnuts again, and proposing to establish a Department of Labor and a Department of Manufactures. 'Tis a deep desire in many more or less honest breasts to add to the the belief that so to do is to add to prosperity. As the manufacture of reports would be the principal business of a Department of Labor as well as of a Department of Manufactures, the two might as well be consolidated. provided such consolidation would not cause any amputation of salaries. A philosopher events of the Revolution, and especially of | might urge that people will labor, if they have to, and manufacture, if they have the capital and the desire, even without the kindly assistance of a band of officeholders. In case there should be a strong movement in favor of the compulsory use of bicycles and it is said that Uncle JOE CANNON of Illinois stands more than ready to vault into the leadership of such a movement a Department of Bicycles would seem necessary to those persons who believe it to be necessary. Various gentlemen with holes in their tires are in circulation, crying with good volume of lungs and larynx for the creation of this and that new department; and if they had their way the Madison Square Garden would be too small for a Cabinet meeting.

The announcement by the friends of the Hon. LORAINE DEMOSTRENES LEWELLING, once and always thenceforth famous as the Populist Governor of Kansas, that he will not candidate at the next election, causes both sorrow and joy. Sorrow, because he had gifts of eruptive expression that made him great even n an age of Populists in Bleeding Kansas; joy, because his continued retirement from politics will enable him to resume his early occupation of writing poetry. It is a singular fact that the with so engaging a vehemence not long ago, is herself doing job work on poetry. Politics may suffer from the temporary loss of these eminent enemies, but literature will gain campaign songs which will be roared by the devotees of the People's party next summer may even now be on the stocks of the LEWELLING the LEASE poetry establishment; and when those songs are heard, tyrants will creep to caves plutocracyl will be devilled indeed in the hot water in which he will find himself.

It is all very well for the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON to put away the crown. He has had his fling in politics, and softer ambitions lure him. But there are others whom this renunciation may not delight. There is the Hon. Wil-LIAN HENRY HARRISON MILLER, for example. There is small probability that his colossal legal figure will be thrown upon the stereopticon of riory again. And there is TIBBETTS, the faithful, the modest, the useful TIBBETTS. For once, Tibbetts may have cause to com-plain of his chief. Presidents are easy to get, but what a rare bird a superexcellent private secretary is. From keeping his mouth hundred tongues Gen. HARRISON'S prowess in

shooting or humanity in missing a deer, what accomplishments did not TIBERTES possess It seems unjust to unsphere so deserving satellite; satellite in the most purely astro-nomical-complimentary sense. Who will not

The fire near Butte, Neb., is probably in one of the beds of liguite in that section.—Philade/phia

This is the usual materialistic attempt to find a matter-of-fact explanation for a surprising sychical and mental phenomenon. On Wednes day the Hon, WILLIAM JERNING BRYAN, the Boy Orator of the Platte, made his usual sixteen-hour speech on silver at Butte. On Thursday morning all portheastern Nebraska, not merely the lignite beds, but the snow bowels of the earth, was burning with a fierce though silver-colored flame. There is no way of putting that fire out. It will burn down to the antipodes, and the Hon. WILLIAM JEN NINGS BRYAN will follow his own persuasive voice through the flery tunnel so created to the other face of the earth. He will be talking 16 to I to the unhappy Hottentots by 1897. If his bark sinks, 'tis to another sea, and still a silver The marble lineaments of the Rev. Dr. T. DE WITT TALMAGE of Washington are mottled

with smiles. The Rev. Abolos Alf.en, the colleague without guile, has gone. Mr. TALMAGE will entertain visiting strangers and others at the First Presbyterian Church twice a Sunday. He will thus be able to do at least twice as much good to others and himself as able to do before; and admirers in this town and in Brookno irreverent spirit, that collections may be easy and frequent, and that there may be no irregularity in the walk of the ghost. Still, twice a lay seems far too infrequent to satisfy the general desire to hear the sermons of a preacher so illustrious. Much better have a continuous performance. It is reported that the Hon. ALFRED

AUSTIN, the well-known motto-lozenge poet of Swineford, England, is getting a pile of letters from persons who want his autograph. The report seems entirely probable. Since his musichall raid into South Africa he has become a public character, and people are anxious to settle for themselves the question if he can write. It is still the prevailing opinion that he cannot; but the autographs will be convincing proof to the contrary.

The German philosopher, EDUARD VON HARTMANN, has got out a book in which he speaks of the woman question as "die Jungfernfrage," that is to say in our speech, the young women's question. We can tell him that in the United States the struggle for woman's rights is not conducted altogether by the youthful members of the indispensable sex. Plenty of mature women, and elderly women, wives or spinsters, are engaged in it. The foremost Amerian leader in the question is an octogenarian the venerated mother of sons and daughters, the pride of her family. Among her colleagues are married and single women, not a few of whom have weathered a good part of this life.

We have noticed that nearly every woman who once takes up the cause sticks to it right along all through the years. We cannot say that we know of a single deserter from the ranks of the ever faithful.

From the republic of Mexico we have expected some official utterance in regard to the case of Cuba. The Mexican Congress was recently in session, and will again assemble a few weeks hence. President DIAZ is friendly to Cuban freedom, as are the Mexican people. A generous word from Mexico, which was suc cessful in breaking the Spanish yoke, would surely be welcomed in Cuba.

INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS. The Headmaster of the Boston Latin

School Approves the Berkeley Princip pal's Protest Against a National League TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My attention was called a few days since to a letter published in THE SUN written by Dr. John S White, Principal of the Berkeley School of your city. It was a protest against the formation of a national interscholastic athletic association. I wish to express my hearty endorsement of his protest, and the reasons which he gives against the formation of such an association. When the invitation came to the Latin School to become a participant in the meeting for its formation, it was at once decided that it was

not advisable to accept it. The local leagues demand quite as much time as pupils can afford to give, and yet pay proper attention to their studies.

The motives of those persons most interested in the formation of these associations are doubtless good: such persons, however, have little idea of the distraction from the proper prepara-

idea of the distraction from the proper preparation of lessons which is caused by membership
in these leagues. Higher institutions of learning may be able to cope with this tendency,
but secondary schools certainly cannot.

I am quite sure that the teachers desire to
give every reasonable encouragement to athletics in these schools, but the multiplication of
leagues and associations tends to give altogether too much prominence to what should be
a recreation from study and the proper development of physical health and strength; but
they wish athletics to be unattended as far as
possible by the undue excitement and nervous
strain which come from contests among rival
teams for the championship. If such contests
are allowed at all, they should be confined to a
few schools in the immediate vicinity of one another.

Mossy Memilli,
Headmaster Public Latin School.

Boston, Feb. 4.

Reply to Sir James C. Browne on Education of Women.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your Issue of Jan 2 appears a quotation from "The English Woman," in which Sir James Crichton Browne dis-cusses the question, "Should Women He Educated?" After enumerating many physical differences between the sexes, without considering the different environments which tend to develop the same, he says:
"Two years ago I met in a country high school a girl
who was reading Lucretius for her recreation, but she failed ismentably in the task I prescribed for her—holling a potate. Now I am sure much more of the happiness and wholesomeness of life hinges on boiling potatoes than on the interpretation of Lucreboiling potatoes than on the interpretation of Lacretius and his dark and doubtful sayings." I would
like to ask the learned Dector if that particular girl
found satisfaction in reading it, and she could afford
to imply some one to boil her notatoes, why should
she not only that which was a pleasure to her, and at
the same time give employment to another whose
taste and ability differed from hers? Does Sir James
think that education incanacitates one from properly
preparing the esculent tuber?

He goes on to say: "Overeducation has even developed a special malady among girls, a gastric disorder
which is now so common, he thinks it might receive
the name of amorral sectolastica. This mituees headaches and other brain symptoms leading to insanity
or lifelong debility." Does not this condition apply
equally to boys and men? If the mental capacity is not
equal to the strain upon it, physical disputationation
will be the result, irrespective of sex. If hey or girl
possess capacity, for innovement, shall they be repressed because others have failed? And why should
the edict apply particularly to girls."

It seems to me more women suffer from recression
failing a worm, chuckles to call the bens around him,
then swallows the worm himself and, with elevation
then swallows the worm himself and, with elevated
bead, stalks off, leaving the heas wondering what he
meant by the noise he made.

Having himself acquired an education, he is unwillling that women should enjoy the same advantage. tlus and his dark and doubtful sayings." I would

To Donraven A New Word

To Donraven A New Word.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SET: Referring to your capital editorial to day, "No Man'y Apology Possible Now," why not hand Dunraven's conduct down to posterity by embedwing his name into our language, as was done with that of Capt. Roycott? Everybody knows the meaning of the verb "to hoycott." To dunraven a man would be to accuse him without foundation, to malign him without cause, to speak ill of, to bind; suard, to shander, to traduce. The sombre make-up of the word, calling to mind the sable, croaking bird, would add to the suggestiveness of the term.

FER. 5, 1896.

The Luck of a Hungry Prospector.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Perss.

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 3. A rich gold discovery is reorted from Flint Creek, in the Georg town district Nine weeks age 5am Snider, a destitute and bungry Butte prospector, trailed a deer over the bills, and accidentally discovered a fabulously rich ledge, which he has been working since alone and in secret. I came to town a few days ago with thousands of do ince inspected the prospect say that Snider ha \$1,000,000 in sight, although his prospect hole is only about ten feet deep. The vein is only eight inches wide, so far as developed, but is yellow with virgin

A NOBLE LORD'S DUPLICITY.

fallsbury's Speech in the House of Lords diation of the inte Lord Granville's Agreement with Venezuela. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The al-

leged discovery by Mr. Henry Norman of the London Chronicle of documents that had escaped the knowledge of Lord Salisbury, through the remissness of the officials of the Foreign Office, was in fact no discovery at all. The facts alluded to were published by the present writer in January, 1891, in pampblet form, in English and in Spanish, in New York, and the gist of hem was given subsequently at length in the columns of THE SUN. The point involved was the disayowal on the part of the British Government of Schomburgk's line, and the removal of the posts and marks set up by him. The Venezuelan Government, having against his act, sent to London Dr. Alexander Fortique, who brought about the above result, in 1842, on submitting the facts touching the rights of Venezuela. The Governor of Demerara at the time confessed that Schomburgk drew his imaginary and arbitrary line by the request of Lord John Russell, who, at the solicitation of Lord Palmerston, had asked the Governor to agree with Schemburgk in regard to the limit. Hence it is plain that Schomburgk's line was the outcome of a settled scheme in the interest of Great Britain, and the repudiation of it by the British Government two years afterward, declaring that it was not drawn as a sign of

At no time subsequently did the British Gov-

ernment adhere to the Schomburgk line as the divisional boundary, as is attested by the fact that some five or six other demarcation lines were proposed by various British administrations, from Lord Aberdeen's to the present. Lord Salisbury was the first who seized on the discredited and preposterous Schomburgk guess-line to swindle Venezuela out of a portion of her territory. Lord Salisbury's disingenuousness, not to say dishonesty in the matter, is the sole reason why the affair is still unsettled. After much labor and diplomacy the Minister Plenipotentary of Venezuela in London in 1884 succeeded in inducing Lord Granville, then the British Foreign Minister, to make a treaty between the two nations, in which it was agreed to insert the clausule of arbitration on the entire question of the disputed territory. But while the treaty was awaiting the signature of the high contracting parties the Liberal Minister, to make a treaty between the two nations, in which it was agreed to insert the clausule of arbitration on the entire question of the disputed territory. But while the treaty was awaiting the signature of the high contracting parties and Lord Salisbury's attention, together with a copy of Earl Granville's note, of the date of May 25, to the Venezuelan Minister, stating that "Her Majesty's Government agree to the substitution of the phrase 'power' to be chosen by the high contracting parties, instead of 'arbitration,' in the article respecting arbitration, and that they further agree that the undertaking to refer differences to arbitration shall include all differences are arbitration shall include all differences are arbitration shall include all differences are agreed to the substitution of the series. The Venezuelan Minister also recalled Lord Salisbury's attention to the speech of his lordship, then British Minister of Foreign Affaira by June 0, 1884, in which he stated the policy of the new Government in these terms:

"It is not our business to enter on controversial questions which may formerly have been raised. And still more so, your lordship with the fair of the boundary dispense of the liouse of party it is draw, is to see that the middle of them, and we are finishing or furn

ownership, confirmed that fact.

New York, Jan. 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having ead many reports in the newspapers regarding the recall of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth from the command of the Salvation Army in the United States, and feeling that most of these reports, on account of their mistaken assumptions, are liable to injure in some legree the work of the Army in this country, I

would like, in the interest of that work, to say a

lew words on the subject. I have been a member of the auxiliary league of the Army for about two years, and during that time have had occasion to make a somewhat thorough study of the principles, government, and methods of working of the Army, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. It has always been the policy of the Army to change the officers in command of Army to change the officers in command of corps, districts, divisions, territories, &c., at intervals, varying with the importance and responsibility of the positions. The wisdom of this policy has been amply vindicated by the results achieved by the Army under its operation.

Commander and Mrs. Booth have had charge of the work here for nine years, almost double the average stay of a territorial Commissioner, and have been wonderfully used of tiod in establishing the Army and making it respected by all classes.

and have been wonderfully used of food in establishing the Army and making it respected by all classes.

Their going will be a personal loss to the many who, like myself, have come under their spiritual influence and learned to love them, but food and duty call them to another field, and they most obey or lose their influence and power, and God, who has enabled them to so wonderfully sow the seed of righteousness in this country, will send those in their place who shall reap where they have sown, and in turn sow for others in increasing measure.

The Salvation Army is not in its spirit an English organization, as so many think, but it is, in truth, an international concern. It adapts itself to the people of each country that it enters, and is made, like Paul, "all things to all men, that it may by all means save some." It is God's Salvation Army, its field is the world, and its motte, "The world for God." Its officers enter its ranks for this end, and are ready and willing to go anywhere it may send them for the glory of God.

Let all, then, who love God and falling hu-

glory of fied.

Let all, then, who love God and falling humanity wish the Commander and Mrs. Booth 'godspeed' as they go, as the apostles of His redemption, to other lands, and welcome and support in the same spirit those who, in the providence of God, are sent to take their places.

EDNIN F. LEIMER.

502 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1896.

A Freak in Photography. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! An article in THE

Sex of Monday from the Kinderhook Rough Notes concerning the taking of a photograph by flashlight in a sweat sleep in which the figure of a man appears with the objects beyond him clearly outlined through him, calls to mind a photograph I took some five or six years ago at the race track in Lexington, Ky. I had a years ago at the race track in Lexington, Ky. I had a small camera (No. I hodak) and stood opposite the judges' stand as Budd Doble drove the gray horse Jack under the wire in 2115. I snapped the shutter when the horse was being to the shutter when the horse was being to the far rail, on the field side of which was a line of speciator. When the plate was descended the rail and everything else in front of the box showed up clearly, but there was a non-construction of the box showed and the standard of the track of the proper which should have been skill out by the body of the horse were not shut out, but showed about as clearly as the others, Washiston, D. C. Washiston, W. J. L. Washiston, D. C. W. J. L.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Sir," began the high-browed man with the rolled name of house. In me you behold a man who is in ad-ance of house. "You are situated some-tics, but it me editor. "You are situated some-tics unoug about next summer. I presume." "Next summer !"
"Yes. I notice that you have left the door open."

Jones Never. I think he'd provoke a professional

AUNREAMS.

-A woman life insurance is doing a thriving bush ness in and about Nebo, Ky. ness in and about Nebo, Ky.

—A bald eagle, with a big steel trap hanging to one
of its legs, flew over Licking, Ky., a few days ago. -Howesville, Ky., the county seat of H

county, Ky., has no Hebrew residents, and there is only one Hebrew in the county.

-Two hale nonagenerians, Mr. and Mrs. Moulder of Honey Creek, Ind., celebrated the sixty-ninth anni-

versary of their marriage last week.

"In honor of a young lady visiting the town" a very successful dog fight was given in Swampdals, Ky., the other day, according to a local paper.

-A woman's rights club has been organized in St. Joseph, Mo., and arrangements have been made for putting in a billiard table and a woman barber. —Probably the oldest railroad engineer in New England is Soutre Wilson of Lyndonyttle, Vt. He has

been running an engine on the Boston and Maine sys-tem since 1852, and is still making a daily run. -The Chesapeake oyster beds are rapidly diminish ing in productiveness. Fifteen years ago they fundamental about 10,000,000 bushels of cysters. The product this year will not be more than 5,000,000 bushels. -Starfish have caused immense damage among the Connecticut oyster beds this season. One grower has spent \$8,000 in the last few months in an effort to cheek the ravages of the starfish, but with no percep-

tible results. Five fat 'possums were caught by a farmer in Attree, which fell across a hollow log. The log broke open and five fat 'possums were evicted. The farmer and his dog succeeded in bagging them all. —It is said of Alfred Giover, who died in Gospors.

Ind., the other day at the age of seventy-six years, and who had lived there most of his life, that no one ever saw him laugh. He was in no sense a recluse, but an active business man, and was highly respected. —A Lewiston, Me., man found a gold ring in the street the other day. When he got home his wife be-waited to him the loss of her ring, which had some-how slipped from her finger in the course of the

morning. The ring the husband found proved to be the one his wife had lost. Thirty-nine years ago a lad named Edwards started out from his home in Winchester, Ky., to go fishing. Last week he came back, with the same fishpole over his shoulder that he started out with, but without any fish. He had never been seen or

peard of by his friends during the interval. -The oldest man in Indiana, James II. Culver of Spencer, died last Sunday at the authenticated age of 105 years and almost eleven months. He was born in Maryland, March 4, 1700, and went West in 1818.

He was married four times, and had two great-great-grandchildren living at the time of his death. —Farly last summer Mrs. William Lucker notified the two saloon keepers in Stevensville, Mich., not to sell liquor to her husband. Last July Lucker pr cured liquor at the saloons, got drink, shot a man, and was heavily fined. A few days ago Mrs. Lucker sued the saloon keepers for damages and got a ver dict of \$350 A woman drummer for a Chicago brush concern

has been doing a big business in Madison county, Ky., during the past week or so. She is said to have sold goods to merchants who were not in the brush busi-ness, and generally to have sold vastly more than any male drummer ever could, and at prices a man would not have dared to mention. proper name-of Lawrence county, Ky., has lost 200

pounds of flesh during the past few months. He has passed through a serious lilness. He now weighs only 330 pounds, but is picking up again. He is only 35 years old. His second wife, whom he married last October, weighs 125 pounds. Because heavy rains had flooded the cells in the lower part of the City Hall, Port Townsend, Wash., Police Magistrate Jones of that place last week or dered that all prisoners confined there be discharged

as there was no other place suitable for their deten-tion. The prisoners were greatly pleased with Providence and the Police Magistrate. -Fresh Columbia salmon are soon to be shipped from British Columbia to England and Australia in steamships fitted with refrigerators. Experimental shipments have proved a success, and a company has been formed, with British capital, to undertake the a large cold storage warehouse at Vancouver for stor

-Ex-State Senator Foster of Florida and several residents of Orlando were in Pomona, Cal., last week, Florida orange growers who, the party said, conten plate removing to California. Many orange and lemon growers in Florida were frozen out last year— some have been frozen out three times—and it is said a large number have decided that they cannot again go into orange and lemon growing in Florida. They perience in that business; they are unable or un-willing to start life in a different line, and so seek new and safer fields for orange culture. The party pro-posed to look over the Pomona valley thoroughly, and to visit Redlands, Santa Ana, and other fruit regions of Southern California, and also to visit the northern citrus belt. tion to California from Fiorida.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Trilby has reached Paris. It is to be made there into an opéra comique. Part of Dahomey is to be colonized with Amatians Lorrainers who have served in the

Lee XIII, and the Due d'Aumale have been made honorary members of the St. Petersburg Imperial Academy of Science.
Seidlitz powders must not be made too strong in England. A druggist has just been fined for over-

dosing the people of Brentford. "Jack the hipper" is the subject of a new opera about to be produced at Verona, music and words by an Italian named Gloma.

England has to import her pheasants now; an or-

der for 50,000 old English, dark-necked live pheasants has been sent to Hungary. New South Wales is sweltering under the heat. In the Bourke district they have had an average tem-perature of 113 in the shade for a fortnight. Ingres's "In Source" is one of the living pio-

tures at the London Palace Theatre. She faces the

audience with nothing on, not even bronze paint, Sam Cliffe, the last survivor of the once fashion able running footmen, died recently in London at the age of 93. Fifty-four of his descendants saw him buried. Lassalle, the baritone, has set up a cement manufactory at Chantemelle on the Seine. He attends

to the business himself, and has been made Mayor London had 4 845 fire slarms last year. There was an increase of more than a thousand fires over the average of the last ten years and of 228 over

any previous year. Cabul in Afghanistan has an arms factory a third of a mile long and 200 yards wide that turns out 20,000 cartridges and fifteen rifles daily and four quick firing field guns every week. The Rev. Sir John Warren Hayes, Bart., who has

just died in his ninety seventh year, was the oldest clergyman of the Church of England, the oldest Free Mason, and the oldest baronet in Great Britain.
Owing to the breaking down of the copper tubes in the boilers of the torpedo boat destroyer Rocket. these tubes will be replaced by steel tubes, not only in the Rocket, but in the Skate, Sturgoon, and Starfish also.

A centenarian who died recently in London had began smoking, that is, the year before Napoleon was driven back from Moscow and kept it up till after Jameson surrendered at Krugersdorp.

"Every two hours a homicide is committed somewhere in Italy" is the startling way in which Baron Garofalo puts the fact that there are 4.000 homicides a year in his country, ten times as many as in France and thirty five times as many as is Denmark. M. Lockroy, the French Minister of Marine, in his

endeavor to put a stop to favoritism in the navy, intends to publish in the Journal Officiel all private reports of Admirals and Captains on the under them. There are lively times shead for the French navy.

Lord Rayleigh has been appointed scientific adviser to the Trinity House, the English Pilotage and Lighthouse Board, in succession to Tyndali, whose predecessor was Faraday. Lord Rayleigh, besides being the discoverer of argon, is married to Mr. Arthur Balfour's sister, Lord Salisbury's niece,

Major-Gen. Sir Robert Low, who has been made a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath in reward for his services in the Chitral campaign, is the only officer in the army below the rank of Lieutenant General to hold that honor. In the Indian army, to which he is attached, all the military G. C. Bs. are full Generals.

Hetween 1881 and 1893 the number of suicides

in Germany was 105,327. The highest rate, 65 in 100,000 inhabitants, was in the Prussian army. Saxe Altenburg heads the list of political divisions with 40 suiceles to 100,000 inhabitants, while the proportion in Flanss Lothringen, 11, is the lowest, Too much bicycle was urged as a cause for di-vorce from his wife by a New Zealander recently. She spent nearly all her time away from ho she spent nearly at he bloomers and neglecting being on her machine in bloomers and neglecting bedomestic duties. The husband said this amounted to desertion, but the Judge did not in in the

From Brooklyn Life. n-Ever see such a quarrelsome character sa